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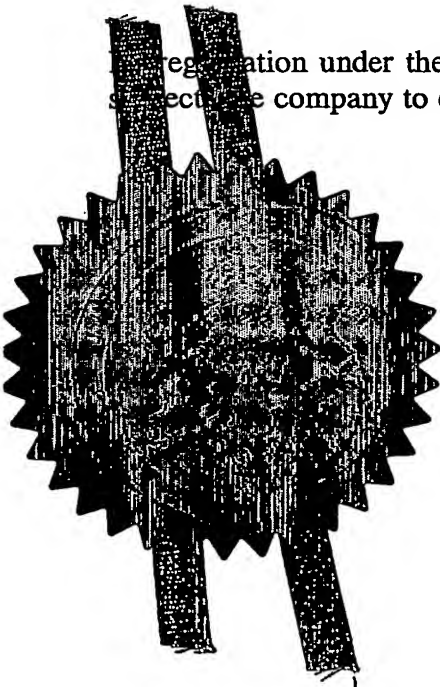
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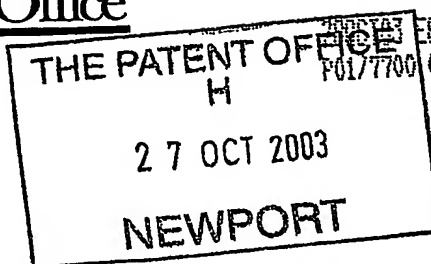
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# Request for grant of a patent

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1. Your reference KTC/P501488
  
2. Patent application number 0325001.6 27 OCT 2003  
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)
  
3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames) MARKES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
Llantrisant Business Park (Unit D3)  
Pontyclun - Mid Glamorgan CF72 8YW  
  

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

7421654001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UNITED KINGDOM
  
4. Title of the invention PROBE ASSEMBLY
  
5. Name of your agent (if you have one) URQUHART-DYKES & LORD  
  

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Three Trinity Court  
21-27 Newport Road  
CARDIFF  
CF24 0AA

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

1644025 ✓
  
6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day / month / year)
  
7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)
  
8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or

b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or

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See note (d))

YES

## Patents Form 1/77

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Continuation sheets of this form	-
Description	10 —
Claim(s)	-
Abstract	-
Drawing(s)	6 + 6 JML

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	-
Translations of priority documents	-
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	-
Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	-
Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)	-
Any other documents (please specify)	-

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

*Urquhart Dykes & Lord*  
Signature

URQUHART-DYKES & LORD

Date

27/10/2003

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Karen Cawdell (Tel: 029 2048 7993)

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Probe Assembly

The present invention is concerned with a probe for use in the extraction of analytes from a sample.

5

There are many instances where it is necessary to analyse for components within a liquid, for example in the measurement of water and food quality. The method widely used in these applications include the use of gas chromatography or gas chromatography interfaced with mass spectrometry. However, before these components can be analysed by gas chromatography, they must be present in the gas phase.

15

A number of techniques are available to extract organic material from the liquid phase into the gas phase.

These include equilibrium headspace, purge and trap and solid phase extraction (SPE)

20

Equilibrium headspace is a technique where the components in the liquid phase are allowed to partition into the gas phase above the surface of the sample. After a period during which the partition into the gas phase may be enhanced by heating and agitation of the liquid, an equilibrium is established between the components in the liquid and the gas phase. The gas phase is then transferred to the analyser for analysis.

25

Unlike Equilibrium Headspace, in purge and trap, the gas above the liquid is continuously replaced with new gas. As a result, no equilibrium is formed and eventually virtually all the components are extracted from the liquid. As large volumes of purge gas may be required to extract all the components from the liquid, an adsorbent trap is typically

30  
35

used to reduce the sample volume before GC.

While Headspace and purge and trap are suited for components with a high solubility in the gas they are less efficient for components with low vapour pressure or of high solubility in the liquid. In these cases SPE may be more appropriate. In this case the components are extracted from the liquid using a solid (phase) absorbent and subsequently recovered into the gas phase using thermal desorption.

However it has been difficult to combine automation with the most efficient extraction.

One attempt to automate the process is termed Solid Phase Micro Extraction (SPME). In this approach the absorbent used to extract the component from the liquid, is coated on a fibre as a thin layer. The fibre is immersed in the sample for a time and then passed directly to the GC where it is thermally desorbed. As the fibres replace the conventional needles, the process is compatible with normal liquid autosampler that are widely available for GC. In this way there may be some degree of automation

The disadvantage with SPME is that only a limited amount of adsorbent can be loaded onto a fibre. Since the process requires equilibrium between the two phases, the extraction efficiency depends on the mass of solid phase. As a result the SPME suffers from a low capacity for the components.

In an attempt to address this, the solid phase has been coated onto rods placed in the sample. The increased size of the rod permits a higher degree of coating and with it improved extraction efficiency. To increase the efficiency further such solid phase may be coated onto a magnetic

stirring element. These are made to rotate with a magnetic stirrer. Further extraction efficiency may be achieved through sonic agitation. Alternatively the solid phase may be coated onto a non-magnetic stirring element with the liquid stirred using some other means. As with fibres, the rods are then thermally desorbed to release the components to the GC.

However such rods are not readily compatible with conventional autosampler. The current practice is to manually, in turn, remove the rod, wash with suitable wash solution (usually water) and dry using paper. The rods are then manually loaded into a desorption tube

It is therefore an aim of the present invention to alleviate at least some of the disadvantages identified above.

It is a further aim of the present invention to provide a probe for use in extracting analytes from a sample.

It is a further aim to provide a probe which is suitable for use with an automated process.

Therefore, according to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a probe assembly for use in the extraction of analytes from a sample, which probe includes an elongate cylinder portion which is arranged to rotate about its longitudinal axis, and having thereon one or more veins extending away from the cylinder portion.

The probe of the present invention may be coated with solid phase as a means for extracting materials; it does not depend upon the solid phase being coated on a magnetic stirring element, or upon there being a separate means of

stirring the liquid. Furthermore, the probe may be used in an arrangement whereby the device can be processed from extraction through to thermal desorption substantially without any manual contact with the device and thereby  
5 offer the possibility of substantially full automation.

To ensure optimum extraction efficiency, the probe is shaped to maximise the area of the solid phase on the probe that is in contact with the liquid phase. It is also  
10 preferable that the shape causes movement within the liquid such that there is a continuous exchange of liquid in contact with the solid phase. This improves the extraction efficiency.

15 In contrast to other forms of rotating the element, such as magnetic stirring, the extracting element is connected directly to the means of rotation. As a result, the element may be easily moved into and out of the sample. This enables the device to be mechanically transferred to a  
20 solution to wash the solid phase, if necessary, assisted by further rotating of the device and then to be transferred to a desorption oven where the material can be released by heating

25 It is particularly preferred that the probe is arranged to be an impeller in the sample.

The probe is typically arranged to be rotated in the sample. It is therefore envisaged that the probe further  
30 includes a rotating device. Alternatively, if the probe does not include a rotating device, it is envisaged a sample receptacle which contains the sample may be rotated.

The sample may be a fluid, powder, gel, foam, or the like.  
35 However, the probe is particularly suitable for use in

extraction of analytes from a liquid phase.

The vein may be in the form of paddles, shoulders, blades or the like, extending from the cylinder portion. However, 5 in a particularly preferred embodiment, the vein is arranged to extend substantially around the cylinder portion so as to form a spiral thread (typically extending along the length of the cylinder portion).

10 It is envisaged that the elongate cylinder and/or the veins may be coated with a sorbent coating such as a polymethylsiloxane, polyethylene glycol, silicone, polyimide, octadecylchlorosilane, polymethylvinyl chlorosilane, liquid crystal polyacrylates, grafted self 15 organised monomolecular layers and inorganic coating materials. However, it should be noted that the choice of coating may be specific to the analyte being analysed.

Accordingly, there is provided a probe assembly for use in 20 the extraction of analytes from a sample, which probe includes an elongate cylinder portion which is arranged to rotate about its longitudinal axis, and having thereon one or more veins extending away from the cylinder portion, the elongate cylinder and/or the veins are coated with a 25 sorbent material.

The probe assembly is substantially as described hereinbefore.

30 It is envisaged that the elongate cylinder is substantially hollow along its length. Such an arrangement is particularly suitable for purge and trap type extraction.

In this embodiment, it is envisaged that the hollow 35 cylinder includes one or more apertures or perforations.



The apertures being arranged to permit gas to flow through the walls of the cylinder. Alternatively, the probe may include a sparger, such as a sintered glass frit to provide a diffuse stream of gas bubbles. It is, of course, envisaged that the hollow cylinder apertures or perforations, may also have a sorbent coating.

Accordingly, there is further provided a probe assembly for use in the extraction of analytes from a sample, which probe includes an elongate cylinder portion which is arranged to rotate about its longitudinal axis, and having thereon one or more veins extending away from the cylinder portion, the elongate cylinder portion is substantially hollow along its length and includes one or more apertures or perforations.

The probe assembly is substantially as described hereinbefore.

According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the probe further includes a sheath. The sheath is typically manufactured from an inert material such as glass or stainless steel. The sheath advantageously protects the surface of the elongate cylinder. The sheath may be arranged to pierce or penetrate a septum or the like when the probe is in use.

It is particularly preferred that the sheath and the elongate cylinder are movable relative to each other along the longitudinal axis of the elongate cylinder.

The present invention therefore further extends to a probe assembly for use in the extraction of analytes from a sample, which probe includes an elongate cylinder portion which is arranged to rotate about its longitudinal axis,

and having thereon one or more veins extending away from the cylinder portion, wherein the elongate cylinder portion is sheathed by a sheath member.

5 The probe assembly is substantially as described hereinbefore.

Therefore, it is preferred that the probe assembly further includes an elevation device. The elevation device is  
10 arranged to move the elongate cylinder relative to the sheath.

In this embodiment, it is envisaged that an internal surface of the sheath and/or the elongate cylinder may be  
15 coated. The coating is substantially as described hereinbefore with reference to the coating on the elongate cylinder. It is further envisaged that the coating on the elongate cylinder may be a different coating to that on the sheath (for example, a polar coating on the cylinder and  
20 non-polar coating on the sheath). This is particularly advantageous when differing analytes are being extracted from the sample.

According to yet a further embodiment of the present  
25 invention, it is envisaged that the probe further includes a heating device. The heating device may be a heater cartridge, element or the like. This is particularly advantageous during analysis of the extracted analyte, or during a desorption stage.

30

Accordingly, there is further provided a probe assembly for use in the extraction of analytes from a sample, which probe includes an elongate cylinder portion which is arranged to rotate about its longitudinal axis and having  
35 thereon one or more veins extending away from the cylinder

portion, and a heating device.

The probe is substantially as described hereinbefore.

5 The probe assembly may further include a housing. The housing typically includes at least one inlet and at least one outlet arranged to permit entry and exit of gas to the probe assembly.

10 The present invention will now be described by way of example only, with reference to the "accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 represents a probe assembly according to the  
15 present invention;

Figure 2 represents a purge and trap/solid phase adsorption phase probe assembly before use;

20 Figure 3 represents a purge and trap/solid phase adsorption phase probe assembly during extraction;

Figure 4 represents a purge and trap/solid phase adsorption phase probe assembly during wash cycle;  
25

Figure 5 represents a purge and trap/solid phase adsorption phase probe assembly during drying stage;

Figure 6 represents a purge and trap/solid phase adsorption  
30 phase probe assembly during the desorption stage.

Referring to the Figures where like numerals have been used to represent like parts, there is provided a probe assembly generally indicated by the numeral 1. The probe assembly 1  
35 comprises a stainless steel cylinder 2 having a spiral vein

3 about its outer surface. The spiral vein is coated with a sorbent coating.

A stainless steel sheath 4 is arranged to sheath (and therefore protect) the coating on cylinder 2. Housing 5 is maintained in a substantially airtight state using o-rings 6.

The probe assembly 1 is further provided with motor 7 which permits both longitudinal movement of cylinder 2 in sheath 4 and rotational movement of cylinder 2 about its longitudinal axis.

The housing 5 further includes an inlet port 9 for introducing gas into the probe assembly 1, and gas outlet 10 for exit of gas from the probe assembly

Threaded connector 11 permits inter change of coated section on vein 3. This is particularly advantageous as it may be desirable to change the coating on the cylinder 2, thereby rendering the cylinder 2 substantially reusable and not disposable.

In use, probe 1 is positioned above sample vessel 12 containing sample 13; sample vessel 12 is sealed by 'crimp-on' septum 14 having a knock out plug 15.

Motor 7 is switched to an on position so that sheath 4 is driven through septum 14 and plug 15 is completely or partially knocked out. Cylinder 2 is moved in its longitudinal direction so that it is immersed in sample 13.

A flow of gas through inlet 9 is permitted so that purge gas exits sparger 16. Excess gas is then permitted to exit the probe assembly 1 via gas outlet 10 where it may be

transferred via a trap to an analyser.

The cylinder 2 is rotated in sample receptacle 12 so as to ensure efficiency of adsorption of analyte onto the coated surface of vein 3.

After a predetermined period of time, cylinder 2 is removed from sample receptacle 12 and introduced to cleaning station 8. Cleaning fluid enters probe assembly via fluid inlet 17 so as to wash debris or foreign material from coated surface of vein 3 through drain 18 (whilst permitting adsorbed analyte to remain on the coated surface). During the wash phase, the cylinder 2 may be rotated to assist efficiency of washing.

Following the washing phase, the cylinder 2 is dried to remove excess moisture (which would have adverse affects during analysis by GC or GC/MS). The cylinder 2 is dried by forcing gas such as nitrogen through inlet 10, around coated surface 3 and out of outlet 18. At this time heating element may also be turned on so as to assist in evaporation of water. Alternatively, the cylinder 2 may be rotated so as to obtain a 'spin-dry' effect.

Following the drying stage, the probe is transferred (by automated process) to a desorption chamber. The desorption chamber and/or the probe assembly is heated to assist in desorption. Desorption gas (which would be specific to the analyte being tested) is introduced via inlet 10.

During desorption, the desorption gas containing the analyte is transferred via transfer line 19 trap arrangement 20 to an analyser 21. It is preferable that this trap is the same as used for purge and trap.

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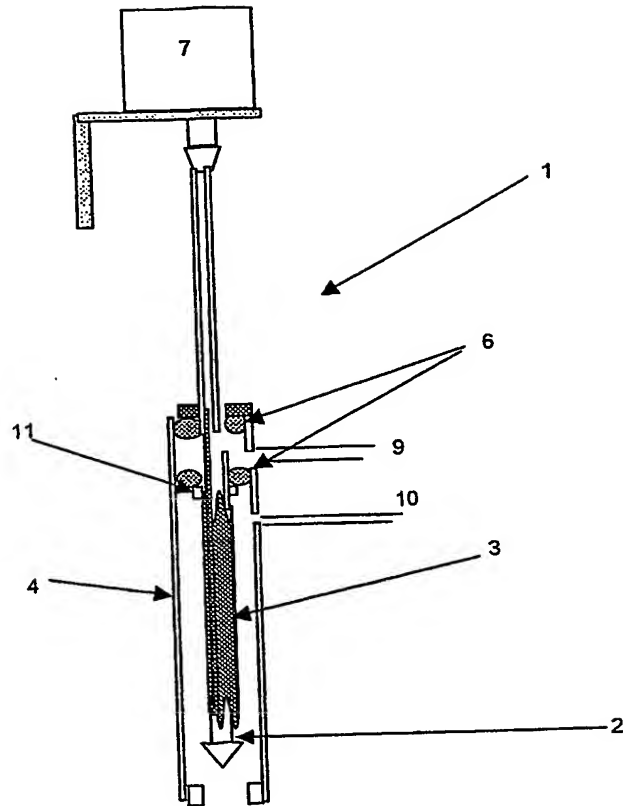


Figure 1

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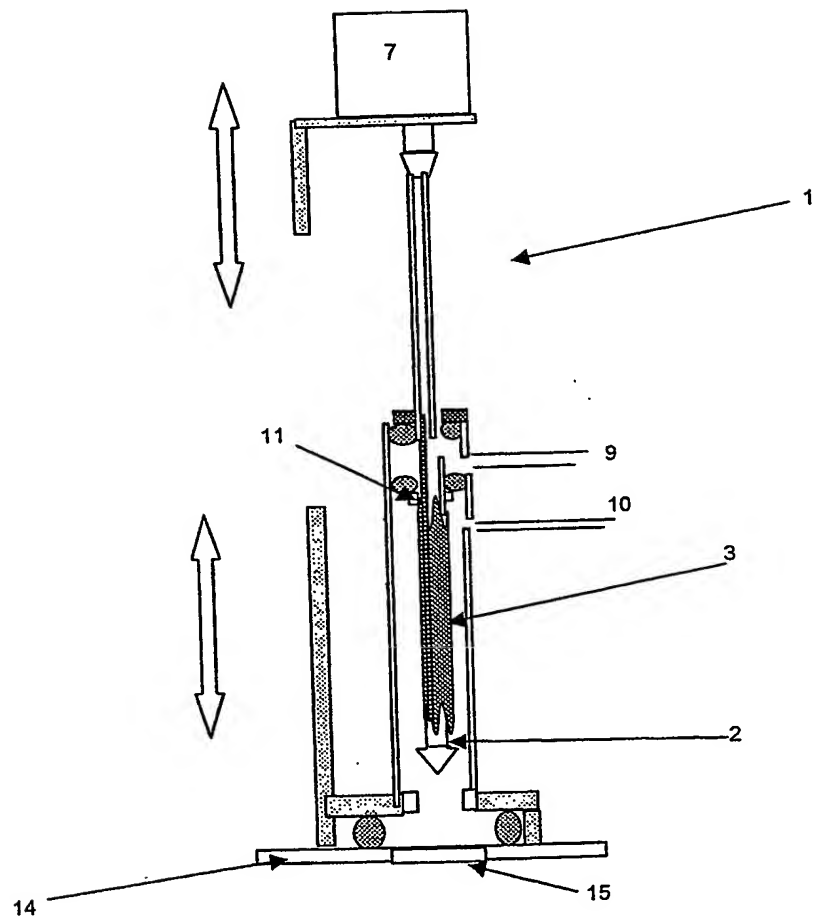


Figure 2

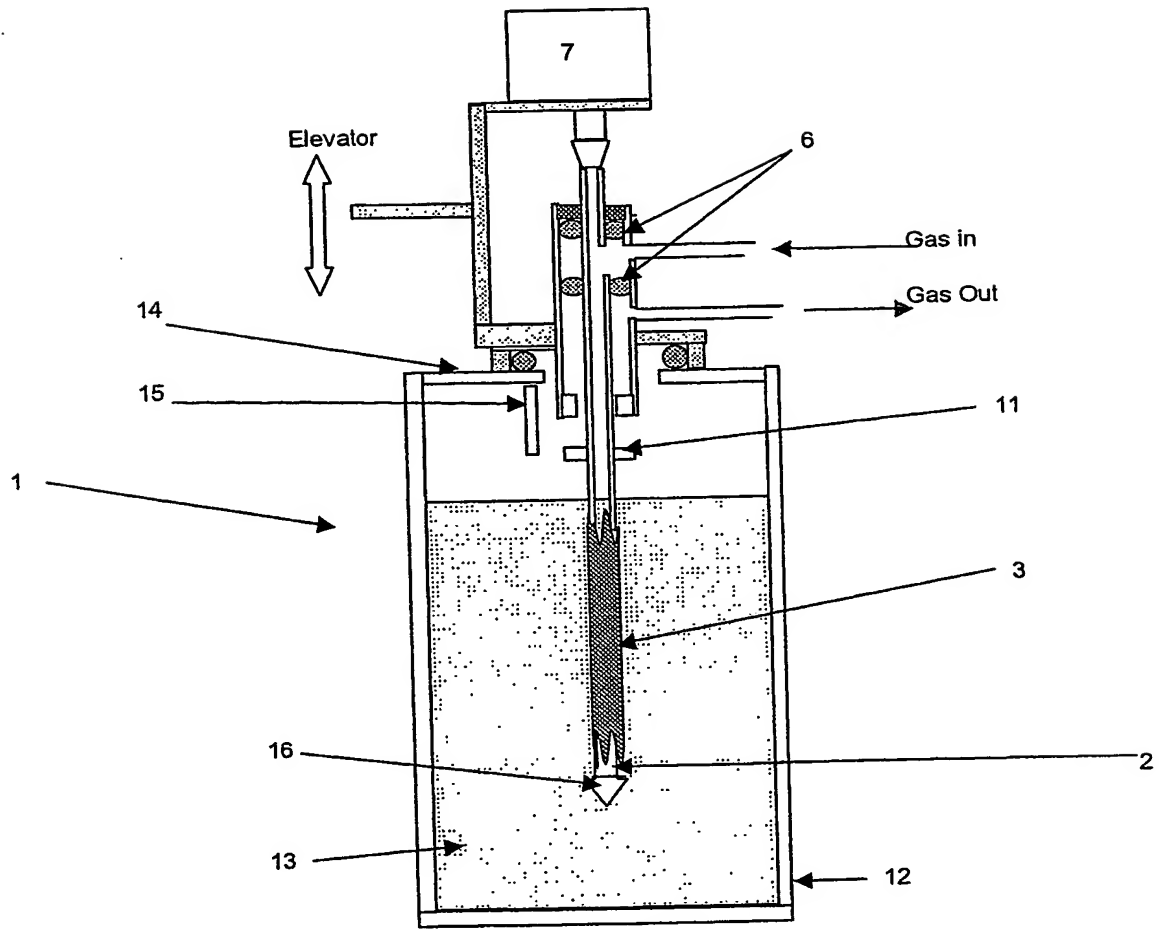


Figure 3



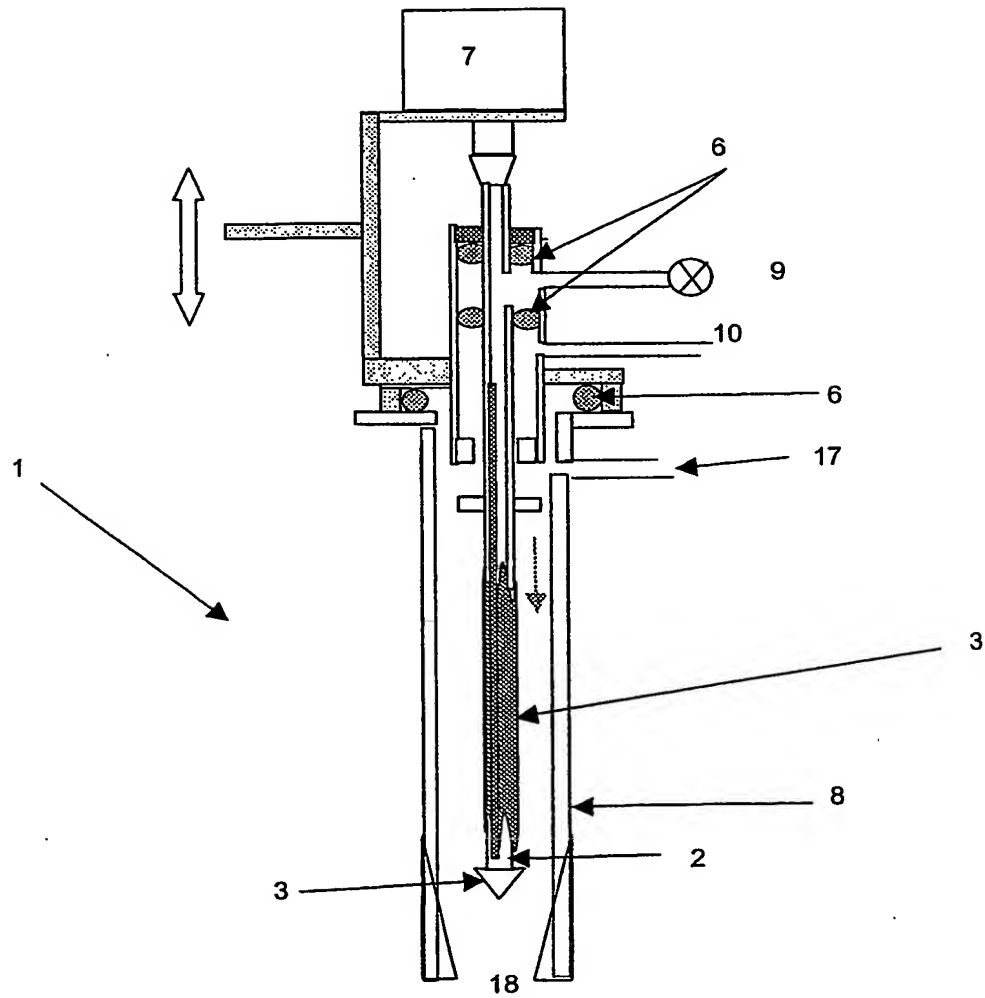


Figure 4

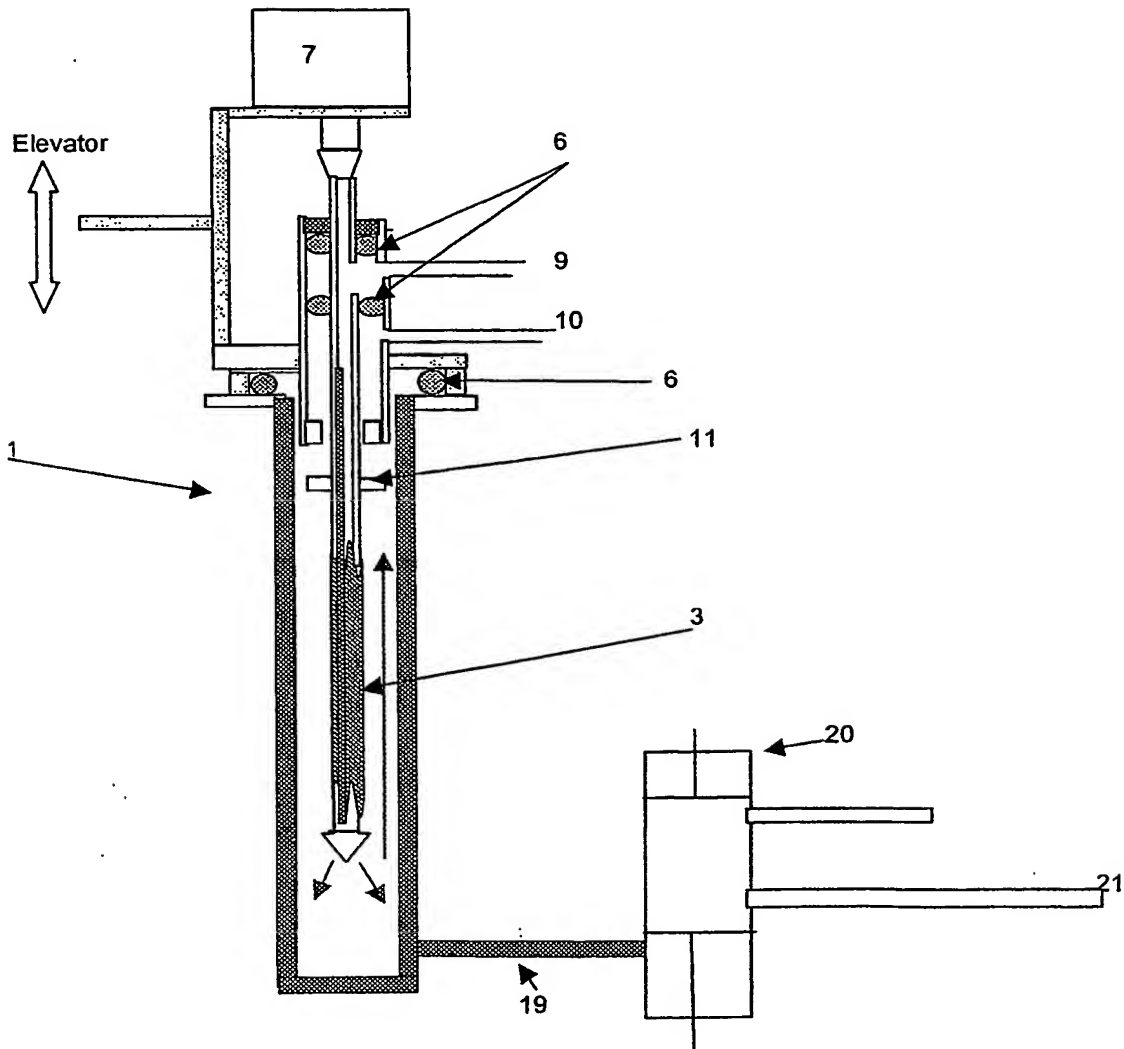


Figure 5

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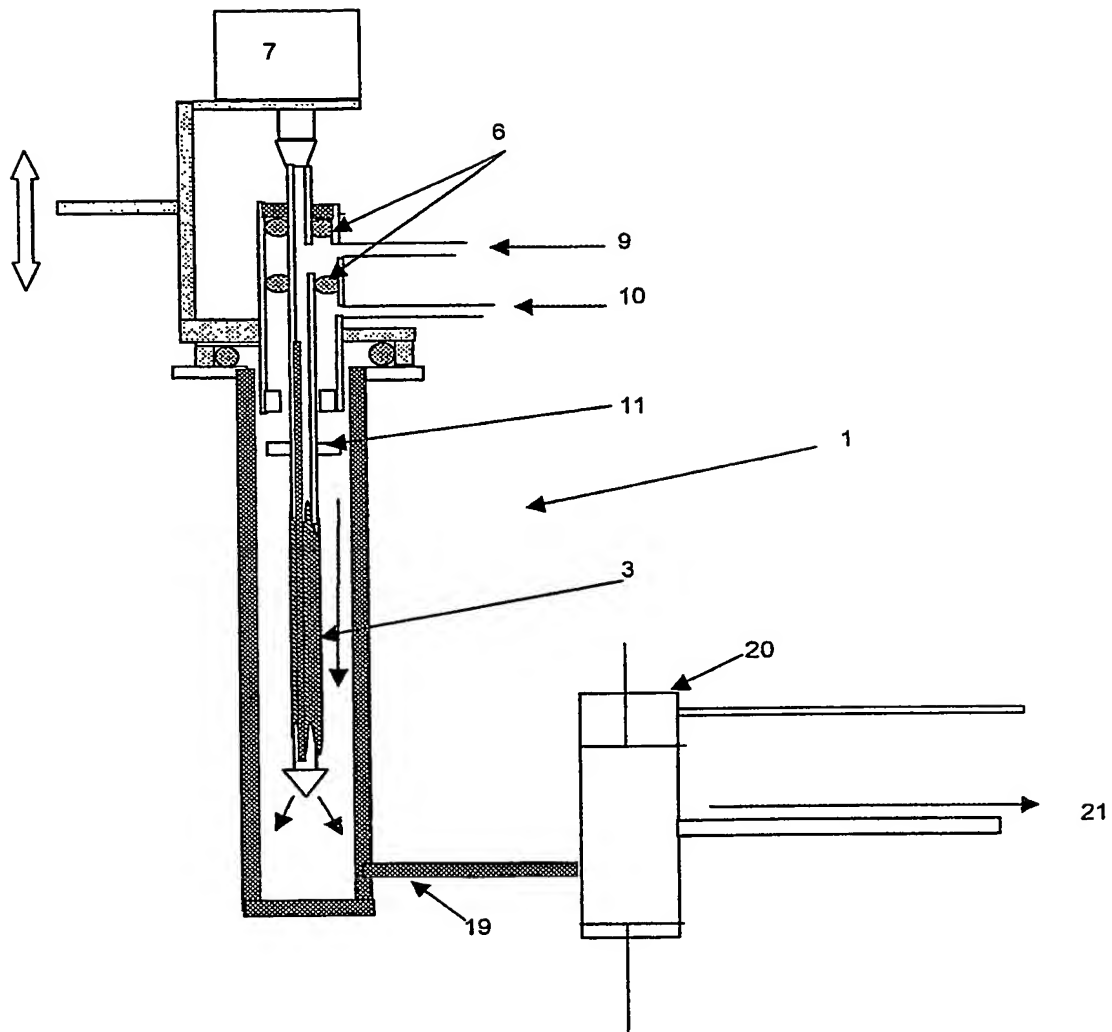


Figure 6

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